Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Crispine e la Comara. S P. M. Biljom Opera Monne—Orphens and Enrydice. S P. M. Caulino—The Begger Sindent. S P. M. Chickering Hall-Readings. IF M. Ebickering Ball-Realize, 27 M.
Darly's Theatre-Servi-Twenty-Eight, 2 P. M.
Grand Opera Mouse—Frances at Rimint, 2 P. M.
Glabe Dime Museum—7th Rowery.
Baverty's Comedy Theatre—The Rejain Favert, 2 P. M.
Hadison Square Theatre—The Rajah, 230 P. M.
Bount Morris Theatre, Therem—Twints, 2 P. M. New Park Theatre-Two Orphans a P. M. Mible's Garden-The Pavements of Paris. S.P. M. Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn-Prits, the Robernian People's Theatre-Irish Aristorary, SP. M.
Park Theatre, Broaklyn-Polera, SP. M.
Else Theatre-Hamlet, SP. M.
Else Tourister Comigne-Cordinal Aspirationa, SP. M. Union Square Theatre-Storm States. 8 P M. Wallack's Theatre - 0)d Heads and Young Hearts. & P. Bd Av. Thentre-Passing's Blave. IP. M. Lib Av. Theatre-A Wife's Peril, & P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERRLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

The regular circulation of THE SUN for week ending Jan. 12, 1884, was:

142.876 Thursday. 123 346 Friday. 122,898 Saturday. 122,992 Weekly.

Some Unexpected Candidates.

The free trade crusade that recently re reived such an immense impetus in the election of Mr. CABLISLE, has not only affected the prospects of the Democracy for 1884, but it has also practically shut out the old Presidential candidates and brought forward an entirely fresh lot. Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. WATTERSON, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MILLS and Mr. Hurp, and perhaps a few others whose names we don't know, headed the new departure, and it is fair and proper that these gentlemen should constitute the list of Presidential possibilities, and that the candidate of the new idea should be selected from among them.

But they can figure in that way only so long as the platform on which they were supposed to stand remains the party's sole guide and exclusive purpose.

If Mr. Morrison and his associates on the Committee of Ways and Means shall bring in a tariff bill that is for revenue only, then the tariff will of necessity be the issue in the next contest, and the Democratic candidate will have to be a man who can truly represent it. He need have no other qualifications than the fact that he subscribes unreservedly to the Revenue Only platform. It will make no difference how much executive ability he has, nor how well he might perform the duties of the President in the event of his election, because those matters will have no part in the canvass. It will be a theoretical campaign, and all that is necessary will be a candidate theoretically perfect, or, in other words, one who believes in a Tariff for Revenue Only.

But if the expected tariff bill shall not declare honestly for this principle, if protection and free trade shall prove unable to supply the dividing line between Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Morrison will wipe out all chance that one of the gentlemen enumerated above may be nominated for President, and again lay the nomination open for some statesman representing a Democracy founded on more varied ideas and broader principles than are embodied in a free tradish, Revenue Only tariff.

With the abandonment of their platform, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Morrison, and the others must also give up the idea of furnishing the Democratic candidate. This may prove a disagreeable consideration for some of them, but it can't be helped. Alas!

Twelve Millions Enough.

More than seven million dollars can be saved by the present House by following one which is tolerably namely, that it is injudicious to grant any money for increasing the navy while it is managed by the Hon, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER and Mr. JOHN ROACH.

Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. ROACH ask Congress for \$22,747,751, or more than half as much again as was voted at the last session of the Forty-seventh Congress, a purely Robesonian legislature.

This large increase is chiefly due to the plans of Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. ROACH for putting the navy into a state of efficiency." Under the head "increase of the navy" not less than \$7,449,581 is asked for, and six-sevenths of this sum is on the account of the five Robeson monitors and the four ROACH ships of steel.

Cut all that out, gentlemen! The monitors are plated already so heavily with fraud that they could not float in an ocean of quicksilver; every additional dollar adds to the scandal. As for the experimental steel cruisers now in course of construction under the ROACH contracts, they can wait very well until the mystery of the ROACH bids is explained and Congress understands just why the original specifications provided the vessels with worthless and impossible engines.

Not another dollar should go for nav building while the management of the work as in the hands of a Secretary whom Mr. WHITTHORNE described the other day as the paid lobbyist of JOHN ROACH and part and parcel of the Robeson steals."

The ordinary expenses of the department moreover, can be greatly reduced this year Mr. RANDALL, Mr. HUTCHINS, Mr. HOLMAN and Mr. Cox are competent for this work.

The total naval appropriations, ordinary and extraordinary, for the present year

should not exceed twelve million dollars. They Were Sharper Than He.

Estimates of the cost of great works of public improvement almost always fall short of the figure actually reached. When Mr. VILLARD was approaching the completion of his great enterprise he found that it had gone far beyond the liberal margin allowed by sugineers and railroad experts.

The situation was one of great embarrase ment to Mr. VILLARD, personally and otherwise, particularly as in the early part of the summer the urgent need of ready money began to be oppressive. He did not feel that could go to his directors and associates, at any rate formally and officially, and lay the facts before them. To do so would have been hazardous in the extreme, because it would have led to defections among the more selfish of them, and because any steps that they might have taken in their corporate capacity to raise more money would have defeated all of VILLARD's projects which were attendant upon the completion of the road under conditions of greater or less

Mr. VILLARD, full of courage, confident in his own personal resources and in the ability and energy which had enabled him to sus tain his whole following and all his dependencies against the general current of finan-

cial affairs during the year, determined to borrow the money privately, using the securities of the company as collateral.

He went to certain able and brilliant genlemen who, from a prosperous ascent with the market a few years ago, had later eleverly translated themselves to an even more prosperous decline, and he laid the matter before them. The property, he averred, was all right, as they very well knew. Had they thought or known otherwise, they would, in their capacity as bears, have speedily assailed it and added it to one or two wrecks about them, to which they were able to point with pride. He knew they had made a great deal of money, and that little opportunity for profitable employment of it was just then to be discerned; and would they let him have a matter of five millions or so, in order that he might feel at ease to go out West with his friends and excursionists and complete and open the road? When he came back matters would be very easy indeed, and he would be happy to reciprocate in any way. As to the security, why, there were no better judges of its value than themselves.

The able and brilliant gentlemen put their heads together and agreed with alacrity to let him have the money. The stocks and things were handed over to them and locked ip in their safe, and they saw Mr. VILLARD safely and comfortably off to the West with nis friends, resisting on their own part any inclination to join the party that they might have felt.

Mr. VILLARD had not been very long gon when there was apparent a very singular discrepancy between the ostensible buoyancy of his enterprises and the facility with which any speculative demand for stock in them could be satisfied.

The able and brilliant gentlemen, knowing what they had in their safe, and that as long as VILLARD was away and it remained where t was, it was practically impossible that the market should be sustained-even by the boom which Mr. VILLARD was so success fully conducting at the time-these able and brilliant gentlemen, these bosom friends in the hour of need, began a raid on the VIL-LARD stocks. They know they were secure they had the power and they used it.

After VILLARD came home he redeeme his pledges with his own and his wife's fortune. His immense wealth, his splendie home, all the accumulations of a career of wonderful success-everything was swept away.

Except his good name.

Prevention Better than Cure.

The destruction of the forests which once grew along the shores of the Baltic has greatly changed, it is believed by those who have most carefully studied the subject, the climate and condition of northern Germany Whole regions once flourishing have been reduced to ruin. The sands of the coast dunes have gradually spread over plains once fertile and productive. The mountainous provinces of western Germany have suffered not less seriously. The destruction of the mountain forests has here been followed by the inevitable results. The soil has been washed from the high slopes into the valleys. Freshets have been followed by droughts. Ruin has fallen upon villages once smiling and productive. The industry, intelligence, and perseverance of the German people have not een able to overcome the damage which the excessive forest destruction of past generations has brought upon their country.

In France the same spectacle can be witessed. The eastern departments of France have long suffered, and suffered fearfully from the condition of the rivers flowing down from the western slopes of the Alps. Entire villages have been destroyed by torrents; agricultural ruin has fallen upon whole communities, once blessed with abundance, through the drying up of streams. The imperial Government, in 1869, was obliged to come to the assistance of the local authorities in their endeavors to arrest these calamities. Great sums of money have since been expended in attempts to repair the damage which the destruction of the natural forests had inflicted upon the country. The planting of forests upon the steep and naked mountain slopes was undertaken upon an immense scale. The success of these operaions, however, has only been partial. The young trees, planted by hundreds of millions, have had a hard struggle to overcome the unfavorable conditions in which they were placed. Good results have been obtained from these plantations, and they may be expected to develop more value with age. Still, these experiments have been very costly, as compared with the results obtained, and it is questionable if the new forests can ever be made to flourish with the vigor of those planted by nature upon these mountains;

and upon their vigor depends their value. These facts and hundreds more of equally suggestive and equally valuable facts are at the disposal of the American people. They have in their ability to make use of this ac cumulated information an advantage which has not been given to nations of an older civilization. They may see that which has not been given to the nations of Europe and Asia to see, and learn from the calamities of others how to prevent, while there is still time, the

occurrence of similar calamities here. It seems hardly credible that the American people can be so blinded to their own best interests as to neglect the warnings which the condition of other countries offers for their instruction, and neglect to take the simplest precautions to preserve and perpetuate, if nothing more, at least those small portions of their once noble forests necessary to maintain important rivers.

The expediency of preserving the Adirondack forests is questioned because a few manufacturers want to grow rich by destroying them. If their wishes are allowed to prevail, the commercial supremacy of this great State is doomed. When these forests have perished, and the evil consequences of their destruction are fully realized, frantic efforts will be made, as they have been made in other countries, to restore what has been destroyed. Great sums of money will be spent in storing the waters of the wilderness in reservoirs and in planting trees upon the denuded hills, in the hope that by such methods the integrity of our rivers may be restored. This is very expensive work, and under the most favorable circumstances it can never be satisfactory or really successful, because no work of this sor planned by human ingenuity can ever equal the nice equilibrium of nature. Millions wil be spent, and spent in vain, as millions have been spent in other countries for a similar purpose, in the endeavor to reproduce the orests for whose destruction we now pay a bounty. This is a case, if there ever was

It is better to preserve the Adirondack orests than run the risk of not being able to restore them at some future day. It is better, as the President of the United States as recommended, to preserve the forests which guard the headwaters of the three great rivers of the continent, than to allow hem to perish. It is better to provide now for the permanent flow of the Ohio, the Susna, the Delaware, and the Connecticut rivers than to delay doing so until the time comes when it will be too late to accomplish the desired result. It is better to secure

one, where prevention is better than cure.

permanent prosperity to California now by protecting her mountain forests than to wait until her rivers have poured down ruin from the mountain to the plain. In all these cases, and in many others besides, prevention is better than cure. It is not only better, but it is much less expensive and vastly more certain in its effect. We have already sufficient evidences in this country of the evil results of forest destruction; if these do not convince the American people that they are entering upon dangerous ground, let them turn their eyes toward older and less fortunate lands, and judge by what they see there of the extent and nature of the misfortunes they are preparing for their country through their selfish and shortsighted policy regarding the forests.

The Bunco Game.

The experience of Mr. SAMUEL D. TILDEN of Hartford with bunco men shows how easy It is to take in those brazen swindlers them selves, and it also raises some moral questions which can hardly be answered without easting discredit on the Connecticut man.

It seems that on the 28th of last December Spanish Dick" accosted Mr. Tilden in the street, and, having learned the name of the Hartford visitor, at once prepared to play the bunco trick on him, "Keister Bon." confederate, of course rushed up to Mr. TIL-DEN soon after, and introduced himself as the son of a Hartford bank President. It then seems to have been easy to induce the stranger from Connecticut to take a hand at gambling, and he went to Fourth street with his new acquaintance to try his luck. Though he had his little daughter with him, he did not hesitate to engage in a business he must have known was illegal, and which he certainly knew was discountable.

The little girl first won \$500, according t the pretence of the bunco men. Then Mr TILDEN borrowed from one of them five dollars to add to fifteen he had with him, and went in on his own account. Of course he ost, and to pay his losses drew checks on a Hartford banking house for \$2,930. He being out of money altogether, one of the bunco men cashed his further check for twenty dollars, and then the gang let him go. Ac cordingly, Mr. TILDEN retired with five dollars more than he had when he entered the bunco den. That five dollars, it seems was all gain, for Mr. TILDEN'S checks were worthless since he had only a few dollars with the bankers on whom he drew for nearly \$3,000.

It seems, therefore, that it is easy to over reach the bunco men whenever they extor checks from their victims. Worthless checks may be given them, or payment may at one e stopped on those which are good. The risks of the bunco business must accordingly be great. If the swindlers do not get cash a the time they are liable to lose their labor,

which must be considerable in each case. But, as a matter of morals, can a man b justified in giving a worthless check, which ne knows to be good for nothing, even to bunco men with whom he has voluntarily and with his eyes open engaged in gambling His redress is to appeal to the law. But even if he is pardoned for swindling on his own account, on the ground that he can escape in no other way, what excuse is there for him when he goes off an actual gainer by his swindling? In this case Mr. TILDEN not only got his money back, but obtained five dollars more on a worthless check.

It seems to us that it was a very discredit able piece of business on his part from first to last. If he had been a detective employed to expose the bunco men he might have been excused by the casuistry of the law. But he was not that: he seems to have played to win and in order to win, and only re sorted to his trick when he had lost, and probably when he suspected that his com panions were swindling him. He succeeded

in getting the better of them. There is always satisfaction in seeing the biter bit and the trickster caught in his own foils; but would a thoroughly conscientious man follow the example of Mr. TILDEN even in a bunco den? It is doubtful, indeed, if the thoroughly honest and mentally sound are ever caught by bunco devices. Sometimes bunco swindlers succeed in extorting money from unsophisticated countrymen, who are they first excite the cupidity of their victims, who are fleeced only after they have learned that they are in the company of gamblers and have repeatedly tried their luck with them.

Why did Mr. TILDEN take his little daughter to a gambling den, and keep her there after he had found out its real character And what shall we say of the wit of bunce men, supposably sharp to almost a supernatural degree, when it is so easy to beat them at their own game?

The truth is, thieves and sharpers are not so clever as they are commonly supposed to be. They usually follow methods which are old, and which they have not the originality to vary. The bunco trick is always the same, and though the man who started it may have been something of a criminal genius, his followers are only slavish imitators, who can do no more than repeat exactly the same devices day after day and year after year. Indeed, the criminal is ordinarily a man of small intellectual capacity, who can only follow in the old ruts worn by his predecessors. The bunco men play a stale game, all of the moves of which have been taught them, and into which they introduce no variations. They could not succeed at all if the fools were not so many, and were not so often knavish in their cupidity.

The Tariff Question in New Jersey. According to the observations of an intelligent correspondent of the New York Times who has been looking over the political field in several of the Northern States lately, leading men of both parties in New Jersey agree that the Republicans can carry the State at

the next election if the tariff is the issue. New Jersey, with the multifarious industries that make the State a busy workshop, is strongly protectionist. Republicans are for protection there, and so are Democrats The difference is that the Republicans regard the possibility of a free trade campaign with hope and exultation as the only chance of gaining the nine electoral votes of New Jersey, while the Democrats view the same possibility with apprehension.

The testimony of our esteemed contem porary is particularly valuable, for it is disnterested. This Republican free trade journal is now engaged in encouraging the Democrats to take the free trade chute, and yet it warns them that one of the results will be the loss of New Jersey, which was Democratic in 1881, when New York, Indiana, and Connecticut all went Republican.

Well, we cannot have too much light on the development of public opinion respecting the question of a tariff for revenue only.

CALAMITY WELLER has introduced a bill in the House appropriating \$500,000,000 to pay the difference between greenbacks and gold in the wages of the Union soldiers during the war, together with interest on the difference at eight per cent. This is quite as comprehensive as Brother BLAINE's plan for disposing of the surplus revenue of the Government. It would knock out the surplus so effectually that it

wouldn't show its head for years. Although the Weller plan resembles some of Senator Logan's schemes in breadth of style and largeness of conception, it is probably the product of Calamity's unaided intellect—worked out by him, perhaps, during the long winter nights

which he devoted, as he tells us, to the study of

law politics and theology. This measure, like all other schemes for putting the surplus where it will do the most good. is entitled to have the earnest support of Ca-LAMITY KEIFER CALAMITY HISCOCK, CALAMITY HORR, and the other Calamitic left over from

the Forty-seventh Congress. We observe, by the way, that no member has vet introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000,000 to pay Col, THOMAS PORTERROUSE OCHILTREE the difference between his wages in Confederate money and the expense, in gold, that would have been incurred by the United States Government if the gallant Texan, by refusing to lay down his sword and accept the situation in good faith when LEE surrendered, had seen fit to prolong the conflict even for a single sanguinary year.

Thanks, G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., for a presentation copy of this year's number of your inimitable Almanac. Besides the usua necrological information-which nobody in Philadelphia is so competent as yourself to furnish-it contains an interesting review of for example, that on April 2 "Chestnut street from Third to Twenty-fourth, was cleaned a the expense of A. J. DEEXEL and G. W. CHILDS : and that, on July 4, "a dinner was given t eight hundred newsboys by G. W. CHILDS at Tago's restaurant." Moreover, the space not otherwise occupied is chock full of gems drawn from the rich stores of your prose philosophy;

"A solution of permanganate of potash is said to be a simple remedy for chibbins."

"Affinity in hearts to be nearest kindred."

"For white bean soup or other dried vegetable, soak the beans well all night in cold water."

"Alms are the golden key that opens the gate of It is best to soak salt codfish over the fire."

Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes no

rs."
The secret of a good hash is to make the gravy first."
He is unworthy to live who lives only for himself."
Choose rump beef for corning." This year's Almanac, G. Washington Childs

A. M., shows no decline in your extraordinary genius. It will be observed that Mr. EDMUNDS is

second only to Brother BLAINE in the frequency of his allusions to the charms of life outside of the White House.

Bills for erecting public buildings in all parts of the country are pouring in upon Conbeen presented, and their cost would aggregate nany millions of dollars. The estimate for a single one of the proposed structures is a milothers are to cost between \$100,000 and \$500,000 each. Public buildings are wanted for such places as Yuma, Lima, Waco, Tyler, and Green ville. On a single day during the last session of Congress the House passed seven bills for he erection of public buildings, which were to cost over half a million each. The Forty-eighth ongress is expected to know better and also to do better.

We occasionally hear of horse marines That the term has official justification is clear from the navy estimates, which devote thou-sands of dollars to the item, "Forage for horses of the Marine Corps."

The manner in which unscrupulous war claim drummers defraud their victims is explained by the Second Auditor of the Treasury. An agent visits a certain region, supplied with a great quantity of printed blank forms of aplication, which constitute his stock in trade His favorite field of operations is among the colored soldiers or their heirs. He tells then that a new act of Congress, or a new interpretation by the courts, entitles them to more bounty or further pay. A fee of two, three, or lve dollars is demanded, with the usually truthful assurance that no more will be asked or unless the claim is allowed.

That completes the swindle. The collection of a trifling fee from several hundred victims n one neighborhood pays for the trip:

"The fee is paid, the application filed, and, in the end, ejected. It is a very common thing to receive in one makage fifty or a bundred such claims. The attorney arely looks after them—it pays better to hunt up more

The result is according to the Second Audi or, that a mass of useless correspondence is mposed by these agents on his office-correspondence that costs the Government much noney and absorbs the labor of many clerks. Yet this system of knavery is so strongly in trenched that the Government cannot, or does not, overthrow it.

Ten years ago some subsistence funds were on, it is alleged, from Lieut, J. G. LEEFE of the Nineteenth Infantry, and he had to make good the loss. Up to this time he has not been able to persuade Congress to indemnify him The missing funds amounted to \$44.46; and it might be worth while for the committee which ias charge of Mr. Plumb's bill on this matter to find how many thousands of copies of bills have been printed, and how much time and money in general has been expended by Congress upon Lieut, LEEFE's loss, which, after all, obviously belongs to a class of subjects tha ought to be settled by some other tribunal than the national legislature.

The Khedive's order for the evacuation of Khartoum is really an order for the abandon-ment of the Soudan. There is only one practicable route of retreat for Col. CorrLogon's garrison, namely, down the Nile to Berber; but will the garrison make a stand there? The single advantage of Berber over Khartoum is that of being nearer to the Red Sea. It is already evident that the Khedive fears to send relieving column inland from Suakim, even with Gen. BAKER to direct its operations

Khartoum is better situated for defence than Berber. Its position at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles gives it water protection along the greater part of its contour; it has s large supply of provisions, guns and ammuni tion, and a line of works. No material of in portance can be carried away, since the retreat must be rapid; and if the garrison should escape being overhauled and cut up by the MAHDI'S vast swarms of cavalry, or plundered by the disaffected tribes on the route, it will still find around Berber a population as un trustworthy or hostile as that in and around Khartoum. To continue the retrograde either down the Nile to Wady-Halfa or across the country to Suskim would still be perilous; ye to remain at Berber, without reenforcements, would probably be fatal.

The Edmunds Boom.

Your correspondent observed that a very sminert Republican had remarked to him that, of the many prominent men in the Republican party. "Mr. Edmunds would carry most weight before the people as a Presidential candidate."

a Fresidential candidate."

Schator Edmunds, stroking his flowing gray beard, replied in a voice half serious and half jocular: "Now, my very estimable friend, you are very kind, indeed, but do not place me in that list. Now, if my real friends desire to the man are referred. estre to do me a service, they will not talk about me is that connection. I am now a happy man, and wheshould I wish to be burdened with the cares of an offic the duties of which are enough to keep ten men busy. The twenty-four hear ankly pot long enough for the work of the President or head ried to serve my country in the Senate, and have done the same thing for the have. I believe, the courage of my convictions, and I sometimes think that that is not an element of strength

Is Italian Taught at Harvard? From the Philadelphia Press.

Boston, Jan. 10.—There was a gay time the ast night Sembrich sang. Harvard students were in full force, and wherever Harvard is there is usually an centricity of demonstration that is at once recogn as decidedly collegiate. On this occasion they flung out their pocket handkerchiefs with a wild abandon that s contagious. One young fellow enapped out a goodly ed sitken kerchief with such a will that it made a sharp report like a pistol, and the whole hand of them at iast, after shouting themselves hourse with their "Bravos," wound up with the syllable, "Vo! Vo! Vo! Vo!" in staccate supplies which the complete "Bravo!" incked. POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.

How the Free Trade Programme Would From the New York Times

TRENTON, Jan. 6.-Republicans here who say that it is possible for their party to carry he State upon the old issues with a good can didate and a thorough canvass, emphatically assert that the State would surely become Re publican if the Democrats at Washington should push through or even energetically support any legislation in the direction of " tarift for revenue only." And leading Demo-crats agree with them. "New Jersey would surely be a Republican State," said an influential Democrat who has attended many Na tional Conventions and knows what the views of active men in his party are, "if the Demo eratic majority in the House should pass a bill cutting down the protection which our industries now enjoy. You will see that our delegates to the National Democratic Convention wil be instructed on this point. Our Representa tives voted for Randall. But I don't expecthat the House, under Carlisle, will do us any harm. He is not so much a revenue only man as he is the representative of the whiskey distillers," One of the most eminent and influential Democrats in the State said that his party here favored a tariff that would raise sufficient revenue for Government expenses, and at the same time afford incidenta protection fairly distributed. A fair distribution would be, in the opinion of New Jersey Democrats, such a distribution as would protect New Jersey industries. "They may give

us a nominee from the West," he continued,
"for I don't think the South and West will stop
with the election of a Speaker, but with him we
may have a conservative tariff platform, and
then I think we can get along." This gentilman is undoubtedly awaiting with some anxieity the action of the Democratic majority in the
House. The Democrats admit that it would be
very difficult, if not impossible, to carry the
State if the issue should be a protective tariff
or, a tariff for revenue only.

"Mr. Hewitt owns extensive mines of iron
ore in this district," said a Republican of Passaic county, and he would have the duty on
raw materials repealed, but both parties in the
district at their Congressional Conventions,
held before the new tariff law was enacted,
adopted resolutions asking for a higher duty
on iron ore. Once the machine shows of Paterson employed 1,000 hands, but now there are
very few men at work in them. Manufacturers
here had their machinery made in Europe, and
after it had been used there two or three months
they imported it free or at a low rate of dutie
for a such was second and on the rate of outworks and they are very naturally protectionists. The silk makers argue that the protection
of silk manufacture has reduced the price of silk
in this country. They also say that if the silk
rates should be reduced wages would go down,
and the employees think that that would be the
result of a reduction. The locomotive builders
don't care for protection, for they now send
their locomotives to Spain, South America, and
Australia, but they have been affected by the
discontinuance of railrond buildingfin the last
year, when the mileage of new road was only a
little more than half as great as it was in 1892.
Hundreds of men formerly employed in making locomotives to Spain, South America, and
Australia, but they have been affected by the
discontinuance of railrond buildingfin the last
year, when the mileage of new road was only a
little more than half as great as it was in 1892.
Hundreds of men for men

who undoubtedly believed that they were trustworthy.

The State may be regarded as Democratic by a majority of 6,000 or 8,000 votes when party lines are closely drawn and when the tariff is not an issue. If the Democrats attempt to cut down the tariff rates in which the State's industries are directly interested, and go into the next can using with a "teriff for received." dustries are directly interested, and go into the next campaign with a "tariff for revenue only" platform, opposed by a strong protection plank in the Republican platform. New Jersey will become close and doubtful, and under those conditions the Republicans, with the aid of good candidates and a vigorous campaign, might carry it by a small majority. F. D. R.

The State's Forests Must be Preserved.

From the New York Herald. As a perpetual source of lumber and wood as a beneficent climatic influence and as the egulator of our great internal water way that the Hudson and the canals combine to make the State's great forests must be carefully preserved, speculators' demands to the contrar

Four Hundred and Fifty Spittcons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- One charge which are cears in the report of expenditures by the Clerk of ildy in the civilized world Here are the items Ott & Brewer-For 1836 dozen decorated parior

Ott & Brewer-For 6 dozen spittoons.
Ott & Brewer-For 6 dozen cuspidors, maroon.
Ott & Brewer-For 6 dozen cuspidors, maroon.
Ott & Brewer-For 6 dozen cuspidors, pearl.
Ott & Brewer-For 6 dozen cuspidors, blue.
Ott & Brewer-For 2 casts.
Ott & Brewer-For 2 casts.

Total There were two hundred and ninety three members of the last House. They were supplied, according to this ac-count, with four hundred and fifty spittoons. In the seection of ornamental colors for the official cus Clerk of the House discarded those of the national flag and substituted marcon, pearl, and blue, probably with view to artistic effects on the floor

Charges of Undervaluation Bented.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My atten on has been called to the statement made regarding s eged undervaluations. As far as I am cor leged undervamations. As far as an expands anili-definition of the second of the seco say, no doubt, that I marticle. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-SIT: I see I am charge

with having undervalued imports of gutta percha in August last, necessitating an advance in the invoice of 6 per cent. Allow me to state that it was only 19 per cen additional duty, which I paid, not because the goods were really undervained, but because they had been sold, and litigation would have entailed ruinous inas Moreover, I was advised by my Custom House broker to do nothing in the under.

I have to further add that I was approached by some one, who advised me of what I might expect, and promised to "fix" it for a certain sum of money, which I, knowing that my invoices were correct, declined to pay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

An Eye Single to Business. From the San Francisco Post.

When the defendant took the stand his Honor "Prisoner, you are charged with having removed the "Frisoner, you are charged with having removed the gobiet from the hand of the Cogwell status, substituting a pair of two bit suspenders, with a placard calling attention to your establishment across the way."

"Well, Shudge," replied the offender with an impraisating smile, "of gorse I vants to get atoms in peeances."

"After which," continued the Court sternity, "you substituted as int of neckties for the suspenders, and attashed to the other hand a lot of bills referring to your new stock of guns shows and hair oil.

"And yeasterday," when a set your Homor, "said the defendant had work the status of the Lord, consulting the indictinent, "you continued the Court, consulting the indictinent, "you continued the thoroughfures and created a disturbance busides the thoroughfures and plug hat on the status in placetime a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in placetime a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status as a paper collar and a plug hat on the status in the status and a plug hat on the status in the status and a plug hat on the status in the status and a plug hat on the status in the status and the s

the frader, cheerfully; "I bents dose fellers efery dimes."

"And at night," went on his Honor, "at night it appears you clace in the figure's hand a transparency containing a further advertisement of your wares. Now this is most improper and representable."

"But's right, shadge," said Mr. Bolomons, delightedly, Birch into me off you blease. Shipeak bonds, so dose mossiaper vellers gan hear you," and he smiled be mignantly upon the reporters.

"direat Heavens" thundered the Court, as a frightful dea struck him. "Is it possible you have the andveity to use the underlying the first thing of this tourt as an advertising dodge?"

"Bot's it, dot's it, Shudge," exclaimed the Cheap John, rubbing his hands exuitantly. "I avore oud der gomplaint myself!"

MR. WATTERSON IN WASHINGTON.

Talk About the Distinguished Kentuckian Bealgne-The Gossip of the Cap WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Mr. Henri Watter son is here, and as Kentucky is rapidly usurping the place of Ohio in the national estimation everything the distinguished editor from the ue Grass region does or says is industriously chronicled and ingeniously studied. It was said that he came to force Mr. Carlisle to be the compromise candidate for the Senate, and also to whood up the boys for that astute old gentle man, Mr. Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana; but the natural solution that he came here instead of sending a man on from the office of his paper o do the Washington work, never seems to have occurred to any except a few slow and unimaginative persons. Mr. Watterson loves Washington. Its gay and kaleidoscopic life and the cosmopolitan character of its society are wonderfully captivating to the versatile editor. The wife of Justice Stanley Matthews is his aunt, and his relatives and friends here onsider him to be quite a remarkable person for his years. He plays on the piano.

does not make much of his musical accomplishment for fear it may hurt him in advocating his tariff views, for when he is supposed to be studying the great problem of the iron industry or the sugar interests he is oftener than not drawing forth the weird melodies of Chopin or the great harmonies of Beethoven from a dainty upright piano which he carries around with him in his trunk. Mr. Hewitt is a mere sick at the piano, and Mr. Watterson knows that Mr. Randail does not understand the rudimentary principles of piano playing. But Mr. Watterson is exceedingly modest, and requires much urging at an evening party before he will play.

There is still a good deal of talk about the President's New Year's reception. On New Year's day the President entered the Blue Room with Mrs. Carlisle on his arm. On the two previous New Year's he had accorded that honor to Mrs. Freilinghuysen, notwithstanding that Mrs. Kelfer had the same clam to it that Mrs. Carlisle had this year. So the President's conduct has been much commented on.

The President has spoken no word about what he means to do this winter, and there will be no general entertainments at the White House until Mrs. McEiroy arrivos. The President has never been quieter in his life than during the last month or two. He stays closely at home, takes an afternoon drive, but is selden heard of even at the solemn and expensive dinners which people are wont to give to him. He looks older and grayer than he did a year ago, and, despite the tailor'sart, is an inchor two bigger in the waist than last year.

The Blaine-Logan-Clandled recombination is being played right here in Washington. They see each other often and meet at evening receptions, which at certain houses are pretty sure to draw a crowd of notabilities. Mr. Blaine has not done any entertaining, except in the paid of the problem of living winter, did so very unostentialously and had no grand ball. Mr. Blaine is doing the retired statement of the word of the problem of living winter of the problem of living the proble

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO

His Views on the Tariff Question as Reported

From the Boston Herald Washington, Jan. 11—Representative Geddes of Ohio said, to-day, in regard to Mr. Payne's position on the tariff question: "I think it safe to say he will favor a conservative policy. He will stand firmly upon the 'Ohio platform,' and work in every way according to Democratic principles. His views upon this agree with those of the majority of the Ohio delegation."

delegation."

Do you think there will be a Tariff bill reported to the House which will meet the views of the Obio delegation?

'I do, Mr. Hurd is in favor of radical measures, but the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is in favor of a conservative policy, and he will not have sufficient influence in the committee to secure the adoption of any radical measures. I think the committee will take committee to secure the adoption of any radical measures. I think the committee will take some conservative action which will secure Ohio to the Democrats. The wool interests must be recognized, and I think that the best thing is to present a separate bill upon this subject. I should be in favor of renewing the bill of 1867 until a general tariff bill could be passed. I doubt that the Democrats will succeed in securing the passage in the Senate of a general tariff bill this session; for that reason I think it best to pass an individual bill as such action is necessary to advance the interests of the Democrats in Ohio and other parts of the country."

The Tunnel Under the Mersey.

It is announced by cable that the great rail way tunnel under the river Mersey is at the point of completion, and that communication between the Lan cashire and Cheshire shores will be opened on Wednes day. This engineering enterprise is just now of specia nterest to New York in view of the Hudson River tur nel enterprise.

The tunnel at Liverpool is a little short of a mile long

simultaneously from both ends, with the intent to breal from one perforation into the other near the middle of the river. The enterprise has required much patience because the stream is deep. The entire tunnel had to b driven through rock. No check, however, has been experienced from encountering same through which the water could break, and huge pumps have easily dispose of all ordinary leakings and drainage. The engines working by compressed air or steam, for drawing awa, the refuse from the borers to the shafts, and thene housting it to the surface, call for no special description Carefully lined with brick and cement, and having to idth of twenty-six feet, the tunnel, lighted by elecricity, will doubless supply to general satisfaction th railway accommodation which has been the chie notive for its construction. It will take directly into the heart of Liverpool trains that hitherto have been orced to end their fourney at Birkenhead, there transferring their freight and passengers to farry boats. In Liverpool the tunnel will be continued so as to connect with all the converging lines of railways.

To New York, lying as it does, between broad rivers

m of tunnelling for direct railway commu estion is of constantly growing imports

Living Streams Sustained by Porcata. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I was

greatly interested in your reply to "The Hydraulic En-gineer" of the Albany Port, in reference to the Adiron-dack question. In my experience I have ogitalnly dis-covered strong confirmation of your theory. I have read somewhere that Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany. one of the early Canal Commissioners finding an alarming diminution in the waters of Pairons treek, consulted some scientific friends, who advised him to restore the trees and shrubs on the water shed of this stream. Van Rensseiner did so by planting, and this is no one of the best sustained living streams in the State.

Mr. Van Rensseher did so by pinnting, and this is now one of the best sustained diving streams in the State.

There is another fact, which is quite significant and conclusive, and which I can vouch for from personal knowledge. In the engineal construction of our canals, the living streams which seemed to have a sufficient of the canal, were all used as feeders. For many years the canal, were all used as feeders. For many years the canal, were all used as feeders, but as the canaly was cleared u., and the timber was cut off, these streams give little or no simply in the summer months, and an expensive system of reservoirs had to be substituted it is true that meanwhile some of our canals were enlarged, and the lockages were increased and absorbed in the true of the end of

BUNBEAMS.

-It is stated that Mr. Edmund Yates and Sala are busy preparing their respective

-The mortgage of \$67,500 on Mr. Parnell's

estate has been paid off, but the petition for its sale in the Land Court has not usen withdrawn. -The popularity of Christmas Day increases yearly in Scotland, where formerly it was int little observed. A dinner for 2,000 was given to the pool

Gilasrow in the City Hall, the Lord Provest presiding -The number of divorces in Scotland i creasing. The average number for the ten years su' 1864 was 35. For the following five years ending Dec. 31, 1879, there was an average of 50. Do 1880 no fewer than 81 decrees were granted. -The Paris police have lately spotted an normous system of fraud in cigars by which Belgian 3

entimes cigars have been sold as Havanas at 75 cen

Twenty thousand boxes were seized, and eigh epots for sale were found. The game has been played -James Barton is an actor and theatrical manager. His full name is James Barton Key, and he is a son of the Key whom Sickles shot. He is described a handsome fellow blond as a bleached actress and

arelessly sanguine in his stage ventures. Marie Jan -The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth says that in the ministerial almanac for the year this entry migh be made: "About this time pasters in Eastern eitle may expect visits from Presidents of Western colleges. Last winter six representatives of educational enter prises in the West and South visited him in their scare

-The stewards of the Jockey Club of England have ordained that in future jockeys shall re ceive licenses only on condition that they are not owner of race horses, and that if a lockey is found betting on a race his license will be withdrawn. The latter regula-tion is directed against Mr. Plunger Walton, with whose

operations it will materially interfere. -The origin of the Speakership of the House of Commons, now about to be vacant, is lost it the dim historic mistal in the reign of Henry III., when on de Montfors acted as spokesman of Parliament ably to that of Sir Thomas Hungerford, who seems to have first borne the title and discharged the duties in the ine of Edward III.

-The Psychical Research Society have pow taken up the cause of Emma Davies, the girl it Shropshire, England, who made the tables and chair dance about in so lively a way. The girl now denies her reported confession, and Sir Charles Isham, a rather cranky country baronet, has been to see her, and written to the Medium and Daybreak that her "confession" was extorted by threats. Music hall proprietors are allege o be competing for her services.

—Kate Field is represented as having been

ed. She is an advocate of incineration in place of in terment. She had made a careful calculation, based on her weight and data gamed from cremation at the Washington orematory, as to the size of receptable that er remains would require. She has taste in art, and has taken great pains in the matter of the urn. -Dr. Domett-Stone calls attention in the

London Times to the fact that the "experienced sur geon" advertised as accompanying a ship is sometimes entirely destitute of all professional qualifications, and at other times most moderately qualified, and devoid of experience. The pay is too low, and the accommodation for the surgeon usually so bad that doctors will only take such work when they can do nothing else. He ex-cepts the Cunsrd, Inman, White Star, and Alian lines.

-An observant woman gives a reason why people differ so radically about Mrs. Langtry's face. Those who base their estimate on details, without much reference to the entirety, see only her perfect complex ion, her blue eyes, her white teeth, her hair, and the deli eacy of most of her features. On these good points in her favor, they pronounce her claim of beauty austained. But those who take the collective view of her features find them irregular, conformatory to no standard of beauty, and in some respects positively ugly.

-Candles play an important part in Russian church ceremonies, and of late have been so much adulterated and burn so badly that the question is being seriously discussed whether the Church ought not to be granted a monopoly for the exclusive manufacture of candles used for church purposes. The Russian Church already enjoys a monopoly in prayer books and other church books, with the result, however, that they are exceptionally costly and difficult to procure, and, except in very wealthy congregations, a prayer book is rarely seen in the hands of a worshipper

-The Viscount de Barsignac recently backed his horse to curvet for two hours without moving forward more than 730 metres, that is to say, less than half a mile. The course was from the building known as the Corpa Legislatif, on the left bank of the Srine, in Paris, to the middle of the Place do La Con orde, and this part of the city was lined with about 5,000 persons assembled to watch the proceedings. A start was made at 10 A. M., and at 12 the Viscount was

still at eight yards from the appointed goal, thus winning by three or four lengths the stake of 500 louis betted by the Baron Rene de Bluchers.

—Unless a plan fails, one of the shows of larvard, and Princeton college teams, last fail, con vinced some of our professional sporting men that foot ball is a feasible means of employing athletic and pugilistic chaps in a new, lawful, and amusing manner An effort is therefore being made to hire notorious sing ters and other able strugglers for opposing teams, will be taken through the country to play exhibit nes. Of course, Johnny Sullivan is especially wanted but he comes high, if at all, and the management will oubtiess have to do without him.

-The Prayer Union's members number over ten thousand. They are all pledged to hold a ser-vice of praise and prayer privately at noon every day, inless prevented by some unusual circumstance. Each retires for the purpose literally into a closet, or some other place of privacy, and there goes through an ap-pointed exercise. Each month a programme is sent out. During this January a New Year hymn, by Charles Wesley, is sung by the solitary worshipper; the text, " If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask and meditated upon; a resolution is made to do some thing for an orphac child, and a prayer for some definite lobject is made.

-According to the statement of the Vice-Director of the Rio Janeiro Faculty of Medicine, it Brazil, where all the inhabitants take coffee many time Brazilians for drinking coffee and their aversion for iquors; and as the children of these immigrants never outract the fatal habits known to their parents, i rould seem that the number of drunkards in the coun try is in inverse ratio to the amount of coffee co-sumed. A South American correspondent of the Notical Times confirms the above, asserting that the number of cofes in the large cities of Brazil—where multitudes of persons on the highest down to the lowest go-is enormous while drinking saloons are very few.

-An aged colored man whom the Staunton Speciator has discovered in the solitudes of East Ten nessee tells an original anecdoto about Gen Jackson. According to this authority the General, having ridden up to a little tavern to Marysville and found a score of nore of loungers who were not inclined to make a place for him in front of the fire, called to a servant "Boy, have you got any oysters in the shell?" "Yes, massa. plenty of 'em." "Well, put my horse in the stable, and measure out a half bushel of oysters and carry to him." The loungers speedily thinned out to see the horse eat oysters. The General, after enjoying the fire and seeing the boy, said: "Well, boy, how is my horse getting on with his oysters?" "Oh, mass, he sin't eating 'em." "Very well, bring 'em to me sad give him some oats."

-Three tragedians, Booth, Irving, and Mcallough, were lately playing almost simultaneously in Western city. An observer of them off the stage says that Booth, as he goes through the street is recognized by everybody, his natural face as seen in Hamlet having made his features familiar. At every step he is an ob-ject of scrutiny and remark. Irving is the recipient of comparatively little notice; and when he is identified, it is by means of his portraits, and not by resemblance to his stage characters, in nearly all of which to hides himself to the eye. McCullough is absolutely undeerved, except by personal acquaintances. Although its face is bare in every one of his popular imperson pressive, grand Lounging in the corridor of a hotel.

-Regarding the story of the elder Booth reciting the Lord's Frayer in a manner that three a company of clergymen into hysterics, the Congregation alies, in lately republishing it "by request," remarked that it was authentic Heary Irving was shown the clipping and saked if he believed that any actor ever capable of exciting, by a simple recital of the lived capable of exciting by a simple recital of the Lord's Prayer, such emotion as was described. I am bound to say that I don't," he replied. "It is quite incredible. There isn't any such amount of inspiration in acting, or impressibility in an audience. Herides, the matter recited was extremely fauntiar to the ministers, and that fact would make the task of stirring them with tall the more difficult. If a reculation is 6 make at it all the more difficult. If a recitation is to make any body weep, it must present a picture of woe or tell a moving story. The Lord's Prayer, recited as an electtionist's exploit, could not possibly serve that purpose; and I should be inclined to thing that a sense of sacri-lege might easily be the feeling that it would excite in pious minds. At all events, were I the greatest actor on earth, I should not care to undertake the feat." Commenting on this matter, the Haltimore American de-clares that Rooth's relatives and intimute friends have pronounced the story shaurd.